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ESTABLISHED 1887

Sakharov: Defining a Dissident



Andre D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

Critics Assert He Is Soft on Gorbatchev

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, by vigorously supporting Mikhail S. Gorbatchev, has caused some disillusionment among dissidents who once regarded the physicist as a hero of almost mythical size.

Some dissidents find it hard to reconcile the man who spent seven years in exile in Gorky, including a period when he was sent to his bed and force-fed, with the man who now advises visiting foreign leaders to back Mr. Gorbatchev's policies, as Mr. Sakharov did this week in a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

In particular, the dissidents complain that he has not done enough to back individual emigration cases.

Mr. Sakharov, when asked Thursday whether he still considered himself a dissident, laughed and called his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, from the kitchen to hear the question repeated. Her eyes flashed with anger.

"You don't have to explain yourself," she said. "What does that mean, dissident? So many of these people who call themselves dissidents are people who struggle only for themselves. The question of who is a dissident, that will be decided by history."

Mr. Sakharov, calm amid the storm, simply added: "I see myself as I saw myself 10 years ago. I still say what I think."

While the physicist is still regarded with reverence for his long concern for human rights, would-be emigrants wonder whether he has been too soft on Mr. Gorbatchev.

For example, Sergei Petrov, who has been refused an exit visa, said: "Sakharov became like a saint in exile. When he returned, a lot of the refuseniks expected him to raise his voice on emigration. They did not hear it, and that is why they start to say that while he has not really betrayed them, he has changed."

Emigration from the Soviet Union is generally prohibited, although Jews and some other minorities, mainly ethnic Germans and Armenians, have been permitted to leave in substantial numbers over the years on the ground of family reunification.

The two Marine guards who have been charged are alleged to have had sexual liaisons with Soviet women and later to have allowed Soviet spies access to the embassy.

Neither Mr. Mica nor Mr. Aspin would say whether the two additional Marines to be implicated were suspected of abetting Soviet espionage, or were simply suspected of violating rules against improper contacts with Soviet-bloc citizens.

"My feeling is that he has not changed his position on anything," Mr. Petrov said. "He has always believed in the possibility of a humanitarian, enlightened Soviet government. But, on human rights, he has decided to concentrate on a few cases where he can really help."

What Mr. Sakharov thinks these days is that Mr. Gorbatchev is sincerely bent on revolutionary changes, many of them consistent with what Mr. Sakharov himself has long advocated.

The officials, some of whom have been critical of the State Department, See EMBASSY, Page 5

U.S. Inquiry Implicates 2 More Embassy Guards

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two more Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow have been implicated in a widening investigation of a major breach of security there, two members of Congress said Friday.

The disclosure was made at separate hearings by the House Armed Services Committee and the House Foreign subcommittee on International Operations.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, whose chairman of the Armed Services Committee said, "I have from very good sources the two more Marines have been implicated in violations of the fraterization rule."

He said that the security breach at the embassy might be "very much bigger than we thought."

Kiosk

Dow Average Up 69.89 Points

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed Friday at record levels in heavy trading. A frenzy of buying sent the Dow Jones industrial average up 69.89 points to 2,390.34, its biggest one-day point gain.

The market strengthened early in the day, some analysts said, as a reaction to the sharp drop at the end of March. Page 8.

U.S. Resets Clocks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States and Canada will switch to daylight saving time on Sunday, moving their clocks ahead one hour. The states of Arizona, Hawaii and parts of Indiana, including Indianapolis, will remain on standard time by local choice. The United States returns to standard time the last Sunday in October.

SIGNED — Vinny Testaverde, winner of the 1986 Heisman Trophy, was signed Friday by Tampa Bay to a six-year contract reportedly worth \$8.2 million that will make him the richest rookie in NFL history.

GENERAL NEWS

Moscow indicated it may be willing to eliminate some or all short-range missiles. Page 3.

Buddy Rich, the virtuous Big Band drummer, died in Los Angeles at 69. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. unemployment fell to 6.6 percent in March, the best showing in seven years. Page 7.

U.S. Offers North Korea Conditions for Better Ties

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has informed North Korea that it is prepared to take major steps to improve relations if the North-South talks are resumed on the peninsula and if Pyongyang agrees to take part in next year's Olympic Games, according to State Department officials.

Beginning shortly after his re-

See KOREA, Page 2

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan arrived in his Oval Office on Thursday, he was given a bleak report by his advisers on prospects for sustaining his veto of the highway and mass transit bill. His chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., and Mr. Baker's deputy, Kenneth M. Duberstein, said victory was virtually impossible.

But Mr. Reagan wanted to make a final personal appeal to the Senate, according to Republican sources. Mr. Baker and Mr. Duberstein did not try to dissuade the president from his last-minute gamble, a visit with Republican senators to whom he said, "I beg you for your vote."

The president took the risk for those that wait beyond the bill, White House officials said. He was seeking to repair his stature after the Iran-contra affair and demonstrate dramatically that he would not spend the remainder of his presidency in retreat, they said.

Mr. Reagan quoted to the senators a Scottish ballad, saying, "I



Mubarak Issues Warning as Elections Near

Against a background of political banners and posters, Moslems in Cairo said prayers outside a mosque Friday. President Hosni Mubarak warned parties against making religion an issue in Monday's elections, although his own party still appeared to be

trying to win Moslem votes. "There is no difference between a Moslem and a Christian," he said. "We are all Egyptians." Candidates of all six legal political parties contesting seats in the 458-member People's Assembly had raised religion as an issue.

Frederick Nussbaum

Northwest Signs Letter On Airbus

By Warren Gerler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Northwest Airlines Inc. said Friday that it had agreed provisionally to purchase up to 20 Airbus Industrie A-340 long-range airliners and to take options on 10 new medium-range A-330 jets in a transaction valued at more than \$2.5 billion.

The contract would give Airbus its first launch customer in the lucrative U.S. market for the controversial long-range jet and is viewed as a huge success for the European aircraft consortium in its race for market share against Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Northwest's announcement is a major boost toward a formal Airbus decision to build the new jets. That decision hinges on the consortium's sponsoring governments — France, West Germany, Britain and Spain — providing up to \$4 billion in development aid.

"We are extremely pleased that a highly demanding airline such as Northwest is a launch customer for the A-340, and that it will have the distinction of being the first in North America to operate this aircraft," said Jean Pierson, Airbus president.

William Wren, a Northwest spokesman at the company's Minneapolis headquarters, said the company had signed a memorandum of understanding and not a definitive purchase agreement for the planes. He said, however, "We anticipate that we will be taking delivery of the aircraft" in 1992-93.

Northwest has not determined which engine to purchase for the planes.

Last October, in an agreement valued at more than \$3.5 billion, Northwest ordered 10 short-range A-320 jets and options on 90 others from Airbus. The first are expected to enter service next year.

Airbus said last month that it had a total of 104 commitments on the two planes from nine launch customers. An Airbus official said

See TERROR, Page 5

West Europeans Intensify Cooperation Of Security Units to Fight Terrorism

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Despite national rivalries and professional secrecy, West European security agencies have significantly increased cooperation and intelligence-sharing in the fight against terrorism, according to security officials here.

The coordination has intensified particularly over the past year among France, West Germany and Italy, the three European countries most affected by domestic and Middle East terrorism, the officials said. Although still limited and bilateral, it has produced results in several cases by making information obtained in one country quickly available to a neighbor's security services, they added.

In the past, such exchanges traditionally had moved slowly through European security bureaucracies that were fearful of exposing leads and sources to foreign services.

France's recent arrest of eight

persons charged with planning terrorist bombings in Paris, for example, was made possible in part by information passed along from West German investigators, security officials here said.

Information developed by French police from an abandoned car found loaded with arms has been sent to West Germany for use by German police in monitoring Iranian nationals there suspected of trying to set up a logistics network for future terrorist operations, a security specialist reported.

"There has been a lot more cooperation and these are important developments," he said.

Spanish security officials also have received increased information from their French colleagues on Basque extremists on the border, sometimes leading to expulsions from French territory. Previously, the French had been reluctant to deal with Franco's security services.

The cooperation in part has

grown from Spain's move to democracy, but also has expanded with the general European effort to cooperate against terrorism.

On another border, French authorities recently expelled several Italians suspected of connections to the Red Brigades group in Italy. In return, security officials in Paris said that France has received information obtained by the Italian services interrogating Bashir Khadr, a Lebanese arrested in January at the Milan airport carrying plastic explosives.

Such intelligence-sharing long has passed through security and intelligence liaison officers or diplomats who are posted in embassies.

In the new atmosphere, some European countries have proposed tightening the arrangement by stationing their own liaison officers within security agencies of another country.

This would put a West German

See TERROR, Page 5

son the Los Angeles divorce lawyer, bought a gold, turquoise, amethyst and diamond bib necklace for 907,500 Swiss francs in memory of his mother.

Elizabeth Taylor telephoned from her Los Angeles home to buy a diamond clip in the shape of the plumes and crown of the Prince of Wales. It cost her 933,000 Swiss francs. The actress said it was worth it because of the friendship with the duke and duchess that she had shared with Richard Burton.

The sale in the lake-front tent set up at the Hotel Beau-Rivage by Sotheby's auction house was attended by a thousand invited guests. A thousand more competitors participated in New York via satellite television.

The sale proceeds are to go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, the medical research center, at the request of the duchess, who died last year.

That sale put the night's total at \$0.26 million Swiss francs, a

The Geneva auction reflects a global pattern. Page 6.

record for a jewelry sale. The total included the 10-percent buyers' premium.

At the end of the second day of bidding on Friday, Sotheby's announced that the grand total of the two-day sale was more than 75.4 million Swiss francs, or \$30.3 million. Sotheby's had estimated earlier that the entire sale would bring 11 million Swiss francs.

The sale of the sumptuous jew-

elry took place before audiences on two continents. They invested laughter, applause and some exuberant shouts as well, as the items were bought by bidders in heated competition.

The sale seemed in keeping with the café society display they had made of their marriage, which had forced King Edward VIII to abdicate his throne in 1936.

More than 300 of their bejeweled possessions, from diamonds to swords and buttons and sealing wax stamps, were on the block. Ninety-five lots were sold; the remaining pieces were auctioned.

When bidding resumed Friday, a 14-karat gold and amethyst compact by Verdura, with an estimated value of 4,400 Swiss francs, was sold for 250,000 Swiss francs.

The night seemed entirely a seller's market. Marvin Mitchel-

also said he would switch if the whole group did, the official said. But Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania refused to join.

Another White House official said that Mr. Dole hoped that all of the Republican senators would switch simultaneously.

The roots of Thursday's defeat go back to the Republican loss of control over the Senate in November elections. Many analysts have predicted that Mr. Reagan must wage a veto strategy against the Democratic-controlled 100th Congress and that he must hold together 34 Senate Republicans, the number needed to sustain votes.

Officials said Mr. Reagan decided to make an example of the highway bill but that his advisers expressed doubt from the outset.

Mr. Baker, the former Senate majority leader, said recently: "I said to the president, 'Look, you know, it is not certain that we can do this.' And quick as a whip, he turned to me and said: 'Howard, it doesn't make any difference. I'm going to veto that thing because it is vastly over budget and it ought to be vetoed.'"

Behind Reagan's Plea to Senate, a Gamble That Didn't Pay Off

I said to the president, 'Look, you know, it is not certain that we can do this thing.' And quick as a whip, he turned to me and said: 'Howard, it doesn't make any difference.'

— Howard H. Baker Jr.

praise that Mr. Reagan raised the stakes so high although he had been told that he had lost the first major legislative battle since the Iran-contra affair surfaced in November.

However, others expressed sur-

pised. The question of how many votes he could change was not dominant in his thinking. He knew full well when he went up top the Hill that we didn't have the votes.

Explaining Mr. Reagan's gamble, the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, said he had told the president that "the odds are about 10 to 1" that a visit to the Capitol would not change the outcome.

"He found that hard to believe," Mr. Dole said. Later, a White House official said Mr. Dole and other Republican leaders had urged Mr. Reagan to make the trip.

A political scientist, Norman J. Ornstein, described Mr. Reagan's gambit as a mistake. "If you're going to do something bold and dramatic, first you get the votes, then you make the announcement," he said. "You reinforce the idea that you act and something happens. You don't go to Capitol Hill and sit down with 13 Republicans and beg them for votes. All you do is underscore weakness."

One White House official said: "He wanted to make every effort he

could. The question of how many votes he could change was not dominant in his thinking. He knew full well when he went up top the Hill that we didn't have the votes.

He urged Mr. Reagan to make the trip.

On the Road to U.S. Cultural Literacy, 4,500 Stepping-Stones

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A scholar has unveiled a list of 4,500 names, phrases, places, books, events and phenomena that he says every literate American should know.

The list starts with 1066 — date of the Battle of Hastings — and ends with Zurich. In between is everything from Greek and Roman gods to Huckleberry Finn, Rube Goldberg and Three Mile Island.

Ronald Reagan is there, sandwiched between "read the riot act" and "realism." Also on the list are Jimmy Carter, Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Spiro T. Agnew. Lee A. Iacocca and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson made it. Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart did not.

E.D. Hirsch Jr., a professor of English at the University of Virginia who released the list Thursday at an Education Writers Association convention, said he was neither "advocating a list of great books that every child in the land should be forced to read" nor seeking a national curriculum.

His aim, he said, is to spark "radical changes in textbooks" to ensure that every student graduates

From One Scholar's List, a Who's Who and What's What

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Here are 50 of the 4,500 words, names and phrases from the cultural literacy list prepared by E.D. Hirsch Jr.

Where the word "text" appears, Mr. Hirsch said students and adults should have read the entire work. Where "title" appears, he says a familiarity with what the work is about will suffice. Capitalization follows Mr. Hirsch's style.

Dates: 1066, 1492, 1861-63, 1914-18, 1939-45.

from high school with at least a passing familiarity with all 4,500 of the words and phrases on the list.

"A universally shared national vocabulary is analogous to a universal currency like the dollar," Mr. Hirsch said. It "consists of more than just words."

abominable snowman
abortion
act of God
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp (title)
Ali, Muhammad
All that glitters is not gold
Anthony, Susan B.
Armstrong, Louis
bar mitzvah and bat mitzvah
Bethlehem
Birth Society, John
Boone, Daniel
Bull Run, Battle of
Capri
Catcher in the Rye, The (title)
Columbus, Christopher

Daley, Mayor
Declaration of Independence
Domini Pass
Eichmann, Adolf
Emancipation Proclamation
eye for an eye, an
Father of His Country
four-letter words
Gandhi, Mahatma
Goldwater, Barry
Hansel and Gretel (title)
Hemingway, Ernest
Hey Diddle Diddle (text)
Hugo, Victor
id, the
It takes two to tango
Jersey City, N.J.
Khomeini, Ayatollah

Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The (title)
little learning is a dangerous thing, A
Luddite
Mary had a little lamb (text)
moon made of green cheese
Nader, Ralph
perpetual motion machine
prime number
Ramadan
Salem witch trials
Sisyphus
Styx
three-D
wake (Irish)
yuppie

More than 100 consultants agreed on more than 90 percent of the items listed, Mr. Hirsch said, and he invited readers to send him suggestions.

Earlier versions of his work in education journals have drawn praise from Secretary of Education William J. Bennett, Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, and others who fear American schoolchildren are being fed a thin gruel of history and culture.

Mr. Hirsch's cultural vocabulary includes star, wax, yuppie and zero-sum, but not AIDS. When of fortune is on it; Vanessa Williams is not. Neither is Woody Allen.

Will Rogers made the cut, along with Ralph Nader, Richard J. Daley, Muhammad Ali, Mark Twain, Martin Luther King Jr., Abraham Lincoln, the Reverend Billy Graham, Duke Ellington, Joe Louis, Gloria Steinem, P.T. Barnum and Jean-Paul Sartre.

The roster also includes the word "nuclear" followed by "family," "free zone," "power" and "five other words," and the word "Remember" followed by "Pearl Harbor," "the Alamo" and "the Maine."

WORLD BRIEFS

Libya Bombs Jets Left Behind in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — Libyan air raids have destroyed or damaged about half the Soviet-made aircraft the Libyan Army abandoned when it was driven out of the military base at Oued Doum, a senior French officer reported Friday.

The officer said Libyan planes have steadily bombed Oued Doum because much of the estimated \$500 million worth of Soviet-made weapons Libya left behind is new and has not been studied in the West.

Chadian staff officers said that Libyan Tupolev bombers based in the Khoufra oasis attacked throughout the day Friday, keeping at high altitudes to avoid Chadian missiles. In Paris, the French defense minister, Andre Giraud, confirmed the heavy Libya bombing of Oued Doum and warned that it could lead to an intervention of French forces north of the 16th parallel, a region that Libya controls.

Lawyer Denies Link to Israeli Spying

WASHINGTON (WP) — An American lawyer suspected of playing a role in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy affair said that Mr. Pollard may have used his Washington apartment without his knowledge, but that he "had no part in the Pollard operation."

Harold Katz, in a statement from his home near Tel Aviv, said Thursday that the Israeli government would not allow him to be questioned in the United States because he has handled "sensitive" matters as an adviser to the Israeli Defense Ministry. Responding to newspaper reports, Mr. Katz, 65, who holds both U.S. and Israeli citizenship, said: "I never received nor handled any documents."

According to the newspaper reports, U.S. investigators believe that Mr. Katz was involved in channelling Israeli payments to Mr. Pollard.

Head of Peru's Air Force Is Dismissed

LIMA (Reuters) — President Alan Garcia Perez has dismissed the Peruvian Air Force commander, Lieutenant General Luis Abram Cavellino, two days after signing into law a bill to reorganize the military.

A presidential communiqué Thursday night said that Mr. Garcia had exercised his constitutional role as supreme chief of the armed forces in ordering General Abram into early retirement. It gave no reason for the measure, but said the president acted with the backing of his cabinet.

The dismissal of General Abram followed what some military analysts said was tension between the president and navy and air force members over the drafting of the Defense Ministry reorganization bill. The law lays the groundwork for merging the ministries of War, Navy and Air Forces and joint chiefs of staff under the command of a single Defense Ministry. The War Ministry represents the army.

Finnish Center-Left Coalition Resigns

HELSINKI (AFP) — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland asked the Social Democratic prime minister, Kallevi Soosa, on Friday to head a caretaker government after the center-left coalition submitted its resignation.

The resignation of the cabinet followed a general election March 15 and 16 in which the opposition conservatives, out of power for more than 20 years, increased their seats and became the second biggest party in Parliament, behind the Social Democrats.

In addition to the Social Democrats, the outgoing government included the Center Party, the Swedish People's Party, a minority language party, and the Finnish Rural Party, the biggest loser in the elections. President Koivisto will begin moves to form a new government Monday when he meets with the newly elected speaker of Parliament, Ilkka Suominen, who also heads the National Coalition Party, the conservative grouping and leaders of other parliamentary groups.

For the Record

The U.S. Senate confirmed the nominations of two career foreign service officers as ambassadors to Burma and Malaysia on Thursday. Approved on voice votes were Burton Levin of Maryland as ambassador to Burma and John Cameron Monjo of Maryland as ambassador to Malaysia.

A former defense secretary, Donald H. Rumsfeld, took himself out of the 1988 Republican presidential race Thursday, citing the high cost and uncertainty of a "long-shot" campaign. Mr. Rumsfeld, 54, was elected to four terms in the House from Illinois and had served in posts in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

A piece of a failed *Ariane* rocket's nose cone, found by investigators, shows evidence of a lightning strike as a cause of the rocket's failure on March 26, a NASA official said Friday in Cape Canaveral, Florida. The rocket veered out of control 52 seconds after it was launched in a thunderstorm and exploded.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airline inspections for fuselage cracks in older DC-10 jumbo jets have been ordered by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, it was announced Friday. The order, which applies to planes with more than 40,000 hours of flight or more than 12,000 landings, follows a warning by the plane's manufacturer, McDonnell Douglas Corp., that cracks had been discovered in the tails of two DC-10s.

(Reuters)

In France, an Undeclared Duel

Mitterrand, Chirac Quietly Try to Score Political Points

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Jacques Chirac met with Ronald Reagan to discuss arms control, a letter on the subject from François Mitterrand preceded him to the White House.

When the French prime minister was due to appear on television for a long-scheduled interview, the French president made late arrangements to speak 30 minutes before on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the European Community.

Four days later, as Mr. Chirac took off for a visit to the United States, Mr. Mitterrand appeared for 90 minutes on television to discuss current events.

And, while the Gaullist prime minister opened talks in New York and Washington, the Socialist president jostled him for time on the television news programs by plugging into crowds during a tour in the Jura mountains bordering Switzerland.

Mr. Chirac was stressing the two leaders' agreement on foreign policy and defense matters, but Mr. Mitterrand was pointing up their differences on domestic policy.

For Mr. Mitterrand, the week's activities were a departure from his normally restrained and aloof style. The news that he had written to Mr. Reagan in advance of Mr. Chirac's visit reinforced an impression that the French president was determined not to let Mr. Chirac hog the limelight.

On the face of it, Mr. Mitterrand had few personal motives to make so many public appearances. He repeated Sunday that he did not intend to run for re-election in May 1988.

However, during his provincial tour, Mr. Mitterrand sounded much like a candidate and made it

The list appears as a 64-page appendix to his book, "Cultural Literacy: What Every American Needs to Know," published Friday. Mr. Hirsch and two colleagues are at work on a dictionary that will define the items on the list. "Cultural literacy is the oxygen

of social intercourse," he said. It "lies above the everyday levels of knowledge that everyone possesses and below the expert level known only to specialists."

Preschool is not too early to start learning the components of literate national culture, Mr. Hirsch said,

adding: "Fifth grade is almost too late."

Mr. Hirsch compiled the list with the help of two fellow University of Virginia professors, Joseph Kett, a historian, and James Trefil, a physicist. They called the list provisionally



Barbara Weitman/The Associated Press
A plainclothes policeman removing a poster on Friday during a raid on the soft drugs museum in Amsterdam.

Amsterdam Police Raid Hash Exhibit

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — A day after it opened, the world's first soft drugs museum was raided Friday by police, who confiscated its exhibits, including samples of hashish from around the world.

Police told the owner of the Hash into Museum, Jane Groothuijzen, 23, that she might be charged with encouraging the use of cannabis.

The museum had intended to tell the story of soft drugs, and the samples of hashish had been previously sprayed by police to render them unusable. But Justice Minister Frederik Korthals Altes said the museum was a "total idiocy that should be banned immediately."

Buddy Rich, Drummer, Dies at 69

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Buddy Rich, 69, the virtuous drummer, died Thursday after a career spanning vaudeville, the Big Band era and decades on the road. He had been undergoing chemotherapy for a brain tumor.

But the Democratic Renewal Party, formed as a political vehicle for Mr. Eanes when he ended two terms as president last year, has called on the Socialists to lead a leftist coalition to replace the government in power for 18 months.

Mr. Soares must choose between two options that could reproduce the current stalemate: an insecure coalition of two parties fighting for the same political ground or an election in which the Social Democrats may again fall short of an absolute majority.

The former Socialist leader and former prime minister repeatedly has expressed his opposition to an early poll in a country where successive crises have stunted economic growth.

A leftist coalition, however, would have to rely on the support of the hard-line Communists to survive. Mr. Soares, who led a stand against a Communist bid for power following the 1974 revolution, is opposed to allowing the pro-Soviet party influence in government.

His career was a mixture of acclaim for his drumming and a running series of physical encounters because of his hot temper. John S. Wilson wrote in *The New York Times* in 1974: "He has battled it out with Frank Sinatra, who was his roommate for two years when they were both in Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. He has taken on all comers in parking lots around the country."

He played with Tommy Dorsey from 1939 to 1942, joined the U.S. Marines, rejoined Mr. Dorsey and then led his own band until 1951. "His drumming as always was astounding," George T. Simon wrote in his book "The Big Bands."

He was born in Brooklyn into a theatrical family. His father, a vaudevillian, recalled that in restaurants, his son would tap knives and forks on the plates. He was not the only musician in the family — his brother played tenor saxophone, and one of his sisters was a singer and the other a dancer.

He made his stage debut in his parents' act before he was 2. When they left him in the wings for their solo numbers, he would crawl into the orchestra pit, climb onto the

drummer's lap and beg for the sticks.

By the time he was 4, he was a Broadway song-and-dance prodigy known as Baby Traps, the Drum Wonder, banging out "Star and Stripe Forever" on a tiny drum.

Then he went on a tour of the United States and Australia, leading his own band. By the time he was 15, Mr. Rich was earning a weekly salary of \$1,000.

One night in 1937, after a jam session at the Crystal Cafeteria in Brooklyn, he joined Joe Marsala's band and began a period in which he honed his craft from one band to another.

After a year, he joined Sammy Bergman, only to leave six months later for Artie Shaw. During this time he also made his first film, "Dancing Co-Ed," starring Lana Turner.

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control. Mr. Rich moved in and out of the Harry James band during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

A heart attack in 1959 slowed his pace, and the Big Band sound was disappearing from records, radio and television. In 1963 he underwent heart bypass surgery.

He created a new 16-piece band made up mostly of unknown younger players. It "roused enthusiasm wherever it has played from coast to coast," Mr. Wilson wrote.

In 1974 he opened his own Manhattan club, Buddy's Place. He also said his temper had mellowed when he learned karate. "Karate teaches you that temper doesn't prove anything."

Asked once who was the best drummer in history, he replied: "I am."

"Why go through the humble bit? Look at Ted Williams straight ahead, no tipping of his cap when he belted one out of the ballpark. He knew the name of the game. Do your job. That's all I do. I play my drums."

"His singing, especially of 'Baby, Baby All the Time,' was delightful. And thanks to his years of experience in show business, he knew how to handle a crowd better than any other brand new bandleader," Mr. Simon wrote.

Increasingly, Mr. Rich was drawn to jazz, even though his listeners were not. After more than two years as a bandleader, he joined the touring Jazz at the Philharmonic troupe.

Impressing his audience with imagination, speed and dynamic



Buddy Rich during a 1986 performance in California.

points, Thursday of lung cancer in suburban San Francisco.

Ray Miller, 82, one of the world's top welterweights before World War II, with more than 100 victories against only 9 defeats, of lung cancer in Deerfield, Florida, on Thursday.

David Watt, 55, a British journalist and political commentator, March 27 in an accident at his home in Lewknor, England. He was electrocuted when he picked up a live power line that had blown down across his driveway in a storm.

Tommy Davis, 52, the kicker for San Francisco 49ers who held a record of 234 consecutive extra points, Thursday of lung cancer in Deerfield, Florida.

Douglas because "they are high technology, high efficiency aircraft that will take Northwest well into the 21st century."

Previous Airbus sales in the United States to Eastern Airlines and Pan American, Mr. Nisbet said, "were to financially distressed airlines who were being offered planes on a very advantageous

OPINION

A Soft Landing From the Cold War Can Be Arranged

By W.W. Rostow

AUSTIN, Texas — I believe a peaceful transition from the Cold War to a new relationship between the superpowers, one in which no single power seeks to dominate, is possible. It is possible because forces are at work that in time may make an end to the Cold War logical and safe for leaders of both countries.

An exit from the Cold War should be viewed as a protracted process, carried forward by steps that permit each side to feel confident. With its unsettling mixture of grandiose objectives, clandestine and transparent propaganda, Reykjavik will remain a model of how not to proceed.

What would a working agenda for ending the Cold War look like? Initial understandings would have to be reached in three critical areas.

The first would, of course, be the nuclear arms race. Here three conditions would have to be satisfied: a thoroughly inspected U.S.-U.S.S.R. nuclear balance sufficient to guarantee at lower overall force levels, secure second-strike capabilities but no capacity for nuclear blackmail; agreements on nuclear force ceilings with other nuclear weapons powers; and, against this background, a drive to implement more firmly the Nonproliferation Treaty. The path of wisdom may alter as we learn more, but I would be skeptical of solutions that eliminated nuclear weapons, wholly relied on the Strategic Defense Initiative or eliminated elements of SDI as part of stable deterrent systems. Evidently, problems of immense complexity are embedded in these conditions even under circumstances of maximum good will.

The second area would be a reorganization of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in ways that allowed an increased scope for national political freedom in Eastern Europe and guaranteed agreed force levels, securely inspected, for residual NATO and Warsaw Pact forces.

The most complex issue certain to arise is the degree and character of German unity. But the objective can be simply stated: The U.S.S.R. would have to decide to accept a balance of power rather than a hegemonic solution to its legitimate security interest in Eastern Europe, a solution guaranteeing that no other major power dominates Eastern Europe, rather than Soviet domination of the region. On this proposition, basic U.S. and Soviet interests overlap.

Finally, the third condition: the settlement of regional conflicts with a Cold War dimension and the development of new longer-run rules of the game. In the short run, intimate Soviet ties to Hanoi, Havana and Kabul might provide the

basis for settlements in which the existing government would remain but would be effectively confined within its own borders without the presence of external military forces.

But, clearly, no guarantees can be given to Moscow or Washington regarding the long-term political orientation of the countries concerned. (As this is written, the Soviet Union appears to be experimenting with a resolution of this type in Afghanistan; its terms do not appear consistent with prompt success.)

This would work only if the United States and the U.S.S.R. agreed that henceforth they would live with outcomes determined by strictly local historical forces — a difficult condition to live with given habits built up over the past 40 years. The Middle East would, of course, be extremely difficult to sort out in these terms, given the limited powers of the United States and the U.S.S.R. in the region. But, elsewhere, those powers would be formidable if rooted in a joint conviction that the Cold War was no longer a sensible framework for the conduct of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations or the superpowers' respective relations with others.

In all cases, U.S.-U.S.S.R. understandings would be basic to a successful outcome, but the interests of many other states would be involved. Negotiations would therefore be complex. Moreover, the outcome would be stable only if new common rules were established and validated by successful experience. But once the expectation was established that all were engaged in transforming the Cold War into something more desirable, the process might move forward quite briskly.

I am reasonably confident that this kind of scenario of how the Cold War might end is realistic in that it conforms to historical forces likely to persist and gather strength. My uncertainty, however, is serious and comes to rest on two critical questions: One concerns the U.S.S.R., the other the United States.

It is easy to take the view that the Soviet leadership, by some combination of Russian history, Communist doctrine and institutional vested interest, is and will remain so deeply committed to indefinite expansion that only defeat in bloody war could bring about a resolution of the Cold War — that is, the emergence

of a Soviet Union which, like other latecomers, would come to accept fully that hegemony was beyond its grasp and that its primary task was to look after more conventional national interests in an increasingly complex, multipolar world by encouraging balance.

At the moment, one cannot help feeling that the viability of Soviet domestic rule hinges rather more on the progress of the economy than on the continued expansion of Soviet power. But Russia is unlikely to be exempted by history from the slow-working but stubborn and rising insistence of human beings on political systems that provide dignity and increasing degrees of human freedom.

This brings me to the second uncertainty: Is the United States as a society, capable of a reasonably steady military and foreign policy? We have oscillated since 1945 between evasive illusions and feverish, belated efforts to halt or roll back Soviet expansionist initiatives launched to exploit those intervals of American inactivity. Our survival by periodic, belated, convulsive exertion has exacted great costs and imposed great risks on humanity in a nuclear age. After 40 years of cyclical behavior, the leaders of both political parties ought to be able to unite on the need for a steady, long-term military and foreign policy.

It is still to be demonstrated that American society and its political process will make the necessary outlays for education and research, find a new generation of entrepreneurs and otherwise accept the discipline and flexibility that the age of the new technologies demands.

Thus a soft landing from the Cold War is an American as well as a Soviet responsibility, for a steady America, strong but not aggressive, paying its way in the world, conscious of the reality of its own interests as well as the legitimate interests of others, can help make the transition easier and more secure for the Soviet leadership.

An America that again slides into distractingly complacent or continues to borrow rather than elevate productivity to sustain its amenities, could set in motion yet another Cold War cycle with potentially tragic results. The outcome might be an extension of areas of chaos, including nuclear proliferation, beyond the capacity of either Moscow or Washington to control.

*The writer, national security adviser to President Johnson, teaches political economy at the University of Texas. This article was excerpted from the forthcoming issue of *Foreign Affairs*.*



By HOLCK in Political (Copenhagen), CAV Syndicate

As the Pillars of Postwar Stability Shake, Europe Looks for Shelter

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — Is the postwar system in Europe coming to an end? If not, it certainly is at a turning point, a time of rapid evolution. Since 1945, European stability has rested on four conditions: nuclear deterrence, America's guarantee over Western Europe, the immutability of Communist rule in the Soviet Union, and the subsequent equation made between Europe's division and its stability. Today all these conditions are facing challenges.

Mr. Gorbachev's deaf combination of reform at home and imaginative diplomacy abroad has crystallized Europeans' ambivalence. In their reactions to his latest proposal on Euromissiles or in their debates on the possibility for reform within the Soviet system, the Europeans reveal their inner divisions — their deep attachment to stability or their profound yearning for change. Sometimes both

of a stable and familiar world were about to crumble at the same time. Europeans who care for the comfortable status quo have the unpleasant feeling of being squeezed and left uncovered, caught between Mikhail Gorbachev's seduction and Ronald Reagan's incoherence.

France and West Germany have deeply divergent visions of the world. France at heart is a status quo power. West Germany belongs to the revisionist camp. Divisions that were evident between the two countries when the Americans launched their proposals for a space-based defense have become more subtle but deeper after the latest Soviet initiatives.

The prospect of a demilitarized world casts a different light in Paris and Bonn. The Kremlin's increasingly dynamic arms control policy and America's renewed openness in Europe's importance.

The "zero option" to do away with Euromissiles has brought the U.S. guarantee over Western Europe under question on both sides of the Atlantic. In this context, the American debate on withdrawing some or all U.S. troops from Western Europe is all the more disquieting. Whereas similar pressures in the early 1970s came from a public weary of foreign involvement, today's pressures come from an American elite that envisages a better use of U.S. troops in more troubled areas while playing down Europe's importance.

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The immutability of the Soviet system is challenged by Mikhail Gorbachev himself. His talk and actions have resurrected Western hopes, and fears, of a thawing of the Soviet system, with all its consequences for a stable European order. If the Soviet Union were truly to change, would the Eastern bloc follow? Could all of this transpire?

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There are other issues; they all need to be openly met. Neither party can be expected to be blind to the partisan implications of a bill that goes to the engine room of politics like this. But if either tries to turn this promising legislation into a simple search for partisan advantage it will deservedly fail. It is equally doomed if, at the other extreme, the goal becomes somehow to squash congressional politics. That vision is a dangerous mirage. The American system presumes strong interest groups, even thrives on them; they neither can nor should be quashed, and the price of trying will always be too high. The goal here is not squeaky cleanliness, but moderation.

The Boren-Byrd bill is not a perfect answer. By all means, amend it. But it offers a starting point. Those who would kill it have the heavy burden of suggesting a credible alternative. The PACs have too large a role in the current system: they pay too much of the piper. For its own sake if no other, Congress needs — now, in 1987 — to shift the balance in the least objectionable way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST:

that reform will never turn the money off, just somehow redirect it. In this view, which we ourselves once held, the only reform that does not create more problems than it solves is the sunshine of disclosure. Thus opponents say that:

• PACs are not as sinister as they are made out to be. On the contrary, they are broad-based, mostly small, buy much less with their money than is commonly supposed, tend to cancel one another out and in any case are healthy examples of citizens seeking to influence their government.

• The money will seep in, like water into the basement. Limit direct PAC contributions and, yes, members of Congress and interest groups will spend less time on their knees, but you will also encourage indirect expenditures, destroying accountability.

• Limit total spending (which the Supreme Court has said you can do only in return for public funds), and you will actually help incumbents more than challengers, who need to spend more to get known.

(To which a partial reply may be: 98 percent of House incumbents seeking re-election last year won. Which challenger wouldn't like a better deal than that?)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Japanese Lead in the Art and Diamond Rush

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A direct link can rarely be clearly discerned between art market trends and broader economic issues, but this week the auction scene glaringly reflected the impact of the latest developments on the world's stock exchanges and of currency adjustments.

From the £24.75 million (\$39.9 million) record sale of a Van Gogh Monday by Christie's in London to the 4.73 million Swiss franc (\$3.15 million) record for the diamond ring — worth essentially the price of its 31.26-carat diamond — sold by Sotheby's here Thursday to Tsuneo Takagi of the Heiwado Trading Co., there was a recurring pattern of unrestrained bidding on top items, with the Japanese leading the pack. Only a huge amount

of floating money in search of anchorage can account for some of the reckless spending in Geneva.

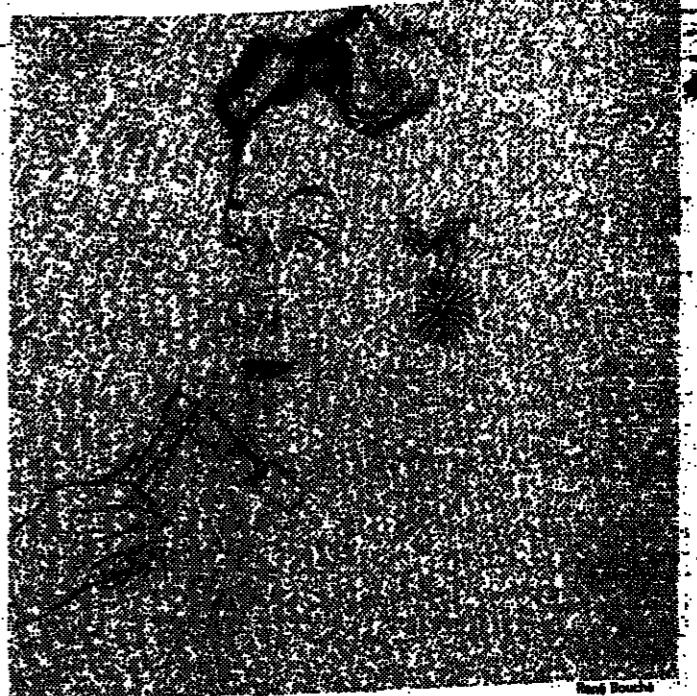
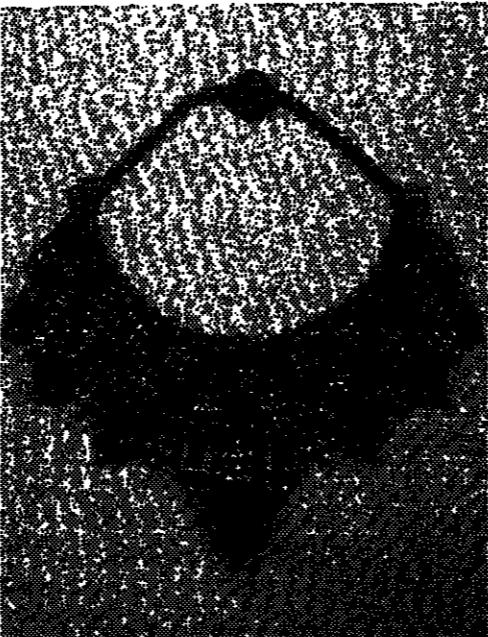
It is doubtful whether the sensational prices recorded Thursday, the first day of Sotheby's sale of the jewelry given by the Duke of Wind-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

sor to his wife, the former Wallis Warfield Simpson, would have been reached at any other time. The first-day total was 50.26 million Swiss francs (\$33.5 million sale).

From the outset, it was clear that something unusual would happen. Inside the huge marquee set up on the edge of the Lake of Geneva across from the Hotel Beau-Rivage the atmosphere was charged with excitement verging on hysteria.

Even Nicholas Rayner, Sothe-



The Duchess of Windsor holding Cartier tiger lorgnette

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An amethyst and
turquoise necklace by
Cartier, and,
right, a ruby and
diamond necklace
by Van Cleef and Arpels
1939, sold for
\$2.6 million.

teasing worldwide yearning for solid commodities into which various inscriptions, including the date of Mrs. Simpson's birthday, on the stock exchange can be converted. Anything obvious now draws an instant response when supported by seemingly cast-iron guarantees. In the case of jewelry, this may be a semi-royal connection.

This particular suite carried various inscriptions, including the date of Mrs. Simpson's birthday, on the stock exchange can be converted.

Or it can mean the signatures of Impressionist masters, whose names thanks to a spate of exhibitions and books, ring a bell even for those without undue exposure to art. For the last 18 months less than average quality paintings have been selling like hotcakes — Monet landscapes too late for their style, Renoir portraits of red-faced women with sausages-shaped bodies.

This week the trend has reached unprecedented proportions. It was particularly noticeable in Sotheby's sale Tuesday in London of Impressionist and modern paintings. One would be hard put to find a portrait executed more shoddily than the "Chapeau Epingle" by Renoir. The 27-by-23-centimeter (about 10½-by-9-inch) sketch in a lace hat seen sideways bears the only remotest resemblance to Renoir's famous monotype of that same title. The price of £264,400 is exorbitant.

A pastel of "Russian Dancers" by Degas hardly reminds one of the painter's marvelous studies of the dancing world. The limbs of the

three girls look distorted, their postures are clumsy to the point of being grotesque. This did not stop the spoof-like piece from soaring to £308,000. Another pastel of two dancers with legs that look like pink sticks made a staggering £627,000.

As even the worst of Impressionist art gets scarce, second rate Neo-

Impressionist work in the Pointillist manner gets a big push. In Christie's Monday sale, "La Mer Clapotante" by Henri Edmond Cross, a conventional view of the Mediterranean coast with a boat on a choppy sea went up to £209,000. Signac's "Le Pont à Saint André," dated 1926, is no more than an academic landscape handled in a decorative manner. That too rose to £17,600. Compared with these, the great works sold this week do not seem as wildly priced as has been suggested. A large Paul Signac seascape done by André Derain in 1905 was easily worth the £2.2 million paid at Christie's by the Lefèvre Gallery of London. It is a major painting.

It is in this context that the

Pointillist technique. The picture, which looks like a poster done for a tourist board in imitation of a master, sold for an unbelievable £374,000.

Throughout, the Japanese presence made itself felt as never before. At the beginning of Christie's Monday sale, Charles Allsop, Christie's chairman and a brilliant auctioneer, apologetically told the audience that a Japanese colleague would read an announcement in Japanese, obviously for the benefit of newcomers unfamiliar with English salesroom procedure.

The impact was particularly spectacular at Sotheby's on Tuesday and Wednesday, where Japanese buyers got more than 21 percent in value of the pictures sold.

Some of the most conventional landscapes and portraits carrying famous signatures seemed to have irresistible appeal. An indifferent Monet river landscape at sunset painted in 1883 almost doubled its highest estimate at £484,000. A Renoir portrait of a young woman that could be useful to advertise lipstick was even more astonishing at £581,000.

Most remarkable was the readiness of the Japanese to venture into new territory. The underbidder on the £1.76 million portrait in question, a painting by Gustav Klimt, was a Japanese dealer. That set a record for the artist. So did a portrait by Egon Schiele, again done in a decorative manner. That too rose to £17,600.

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Turner's Late Temple

By John Russell
New York Times Service

LONDON — As of Monday, visitors to the Tate Gallery will at last be able to enjoy the J.M.W. Turner bequest to the British nation as he meant them to — in a separate building, named after him and devoted entirely to his work. That this should be done was a condition of the bequest, which was made in 1851 and consisted of 19,331 works of art.

Designed by James Stirling, the acclaimed architect of the Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart, West Germany, the new building consists of a long series of galleries for oil paintings, and a dimly lit gallery for the watercolors in which Turner excelled. Upstairs are study galleries, in which paintings of less immediate importance are hung. At street level there are an auditorium and a students' room in which Turner's sketchbooks and other material can be seen.

Turner (1775-1851) is widely regarded as the greatest English painter in his art; he was all things in one — poet, philosopher, historian, storyteller, keeper of the national conscience and master of sea and sky, wind and weather. A connoisseur of catastrophe, he was ever ready to record the look of an avalanche, a shipwreck or a great fire on land. But he was also a man of his own day, aware that change is the law of life.

Few painters have fantasized to more startling effect, but Turner also had a keen perception of the state of the world in his own time. In his early 30s, he made a distinct mark with a painting prompted by a debate in parliament about the Pig Iron Duty Bill. And in a masterpiece of his old age there is a



View from entrance hall towards original gallery.

steam train going 50 miles (81 kilometers) an hour, with a frightened horse running in front of it.

Not only did Turner excel at the great theme and on the grand scale, but he could flood sheet after sheet of paper with watercolor in ways that seemed to take off on their own, independently of their ostensible subject. Yet that same eccentric Turner was also an ever-inquisitive master of fact. He could bring every last door handle to life in oil or watercolor.

Competitive by nature and not above reworking his pictures at the last moment to stow up his neighbors at the summer exhibitions of the Royal Academy, he was devoted to the academy. It had welcomed him as a student when he was 14 and made him a full member when he was only 26. He was the paradigm of the artist who reinvented himself almost to his death.

Here, if ever, was someone



South elevation, with section through galleries and auditorium.

taken over for the nation in 1852 no gallery was built.

When reproached for this, successive governments said in effect, "We need a new building."

Area's there plenty of paintings by Turner in the Tate Gallery? And thousands of his watercolors and drawings in the British Museum?

What was at issue was not his survival. It was the integrity of the bequest, on which Turner had always insisted. "What is use of them, but all together?" he would say. His words were echoed by everyone who had to cross London a hundred times over to compare sketchbook with finished painting and watercolor with majestic oil.

Meanwhile the reputation of Turner made its way — above all, in our own day. It is now universal. Quite apart from that, the climate of our own times has favored the fulfillment of Turner's wishes. The newly formed Turner Society found from 1975 onwards that its lobbying was needed. The Tate Gallery — in effect, though not in name, the National Gallery of British Art — got the green light for the new Turner building paid for by the Clore Foundation and given over to the belated reunion of Turner's work.

Now that this building is open and open, as Turner specified, without charge — we can see Turner as his great admirer John Ruskin saw him: as "standing like a great of the Apocalypse, clothed with a cloud, and with the sun and the stars given into his hand." It is not a small experience.

DOONESBURY

WAH... HEZERAC MR. HEDLEY
RHO... JUST TAKE IT EASY,
GASP: WERE GETTING YOU
AND OUT OF
ARE YOU?

YOU'RE A LUCKY
MAN, I SPOTTED
THE SMOKE IN
THE CORRIDOR.
OKAY, PULL
HIM UP!

THAT WAS QUITE SOME
STUNT YOU PULLED, PAL.
IT RELEASED A FLOOD
OF MEMORIES FOR
THE PRESIDENT.

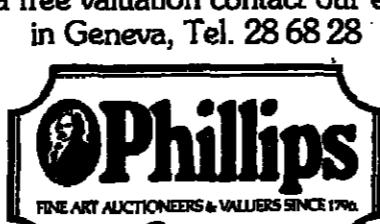
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Pieces?
AFRID NOT, MOSTLY
BIGBALL SCORES
FROM THE 30s.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 4-5, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

Will Prime Increase Cure The Fed's Lower Buck Pain?

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citibank's decision this week to raise its prime interest rate by one-quarter point, to 7.75 percent — a move quickly followed by other major banks — took Wall Street by surprise. While the banks argued that their cost of money had increased, Leonard Santow, a partner in Griggs & Santow, a financial consulting concern, said, "I think if you look at the numbers on the economy, inflation or loan demand, nothing that has happened so far should have induced them to move on the prime."

The actual trigger appears to have been Brazil's suspension of interest payments on \$68 billion of its debt to commercial banks and the decision of several banks to "take a hit" against earnings by putting their Brazilian loans on non-accrual status. The dollar's renewed fall against the yen last week and this also played a part.

The first five major banks to declare their Brazilian loans as delinquent were BankAmerica, Manufacturers Hanover, J.P. Morgan, Chemical New York and Mellon. The debt in question totals about \$6 billion, and the banks' combined reductions in first-quarter earnings will come to about \$100 million.

Citibank, whose loans to Brazil total \$4.6 billion, has not yet declared the loans as delinquent. In mid-March, however, it said it was considering taking such action and estimated that the cost to its earnings would be \$50 million in the first quarter and \$190 million for the year.

The timing of Citibank's increase in the prime also appears related to the fact that, as Mr. Santow puts it, "the dollar was in the tank" — falling sharply. In those circumstances, he suggested, Citibank would encounter little or no criticism from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, or the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, who were suddenly confronted with the need to defend the sinking dollar.

EUGENE Birnbaum, a New York financial consultant, sees the flap over the dollar as one of Mr. Baker's own making. The secretary's remark on British television last week that the dollar had no fixed target appears to have provoked conjecture that the meeting of six major industrial nations in Paris, which was aimed at stabilizing the dollar, was a failure.

Further, Mr. Birnbaum said, "Washington thought it was dealing with a very limited item" in imposing tariffs on Japan for its alleged dumping of computer microchips, but was "staggered by the market's reaction." He called the American move "a wonderful example of how we can give ourselves a black eye."

Some Fed watchers even thought the central bank had subtly encouraged Citibank to raise the prime.

As Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers sees it, the Fed is in a straitjacket, fearing to push rates upward lest it cause the economy to slide into recession and fearing to move rates lower lest it further weaken the dollar.

James J. O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., said the Fed was in a "very dangerous position," indeed the most dangerous he can remember for many years. If by inaction the Fed should contribute to the "psychology of accepting inflation," he said, the Japanese and other major holders of dollars might shift their money away from commitments in government and corporate bonds, driving up long-term interest rates. Mr. O'Leary already finds evidence that this is happening.

"The Fed is not unhappy over the rise in the prime," he added. The stock market has also taken the increase in stride, seeing it as a necessary means of arresting the dollar's decline.

But the interest-rate hike is worrying some economists who fear that it will add downward pressure on the economy by hurting consumer spending on autos, homes and other big-ticket items and by deterring business investment in inventories and new plant and equipment.

Currency Rates

| Cross Rates | | April 3 | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| \$ | 1.24 | F.R. | 1.11 | G.D. | Yen |
| Amsterdam | 1.051 | 1.2045 | 1.032 | 1.0304 | 1.0329 |
| Buenos Aires | 37.42 | 60.5 | 20.7025 | 1.0344 | 140.31 |
| Frankfurt | 1.042 | 2.94 | 1.0025 | 1.0025 | 1.042 |
| London | 1.045 | — | 2.0 | 1.0025 | 1.045 |
| Milan | 1.045 | 2.0419 | 1.0025 | 1.0025 | 1.045 |
| New York | 1.0004 | 1.045 | 1.0025 | 1.0025 | 1.0004 |
| Paris | 6.944 | 7.243 | 3.2725 | 4.67 | 12.9910 |
| Tokyo | 14.00 | 22.67 | 8.03 | 11.32 | 7.47 |
| Zurich | 1.022 | 2.44 | 20.41 | 6.171 | 7.07 |
| 1 ECU | 1.147 | 0.7889 | 0.9074 | 1.0743 | 2.026 |
| 1 SDR | 1.025 | 0.972 | 2.21 | 0.7575 | 1.025 |

Cross rates in London and Zurich. Ratings in parentheses are for currencies. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial firms (b) Amsterdam official rate to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100,000 (e) Units of 10,000 N.G. (f) not available (g) not available (h) To buy one pound: 0.95242

Other Dollars

| Currency per U.S. \$ |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Armenian dr. | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Australian \$ | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Bahraini dinar | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| Bulgarian lev | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| Brent crat. | 22.29 | 22.29 | 22.29 |
| Canadian \$ | 1.027 | 1.027 | 1.027 |
| Chinese yuan | 3.221 | 3.221 | 3.221 |
| Croatian dinar | 0.2727 | 0.2727 | 0.2727 |
| Danish krone | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| East German mark | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Egyptian pound | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| French franc | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| German mark | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Hong Kong dollar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Icelandic króna | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Irish pound | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Italian lira | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Jordanian dinar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Kuwaiti dinar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Malta lira | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Moroccan dirham | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| New Zealand dollar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Nicaraguan cordoba | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Nigerian naira | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Polish zlote | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Romanian leu | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Singapore dollar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Slovenian tolar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Swiss franc | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Tunisian dinar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Venezuelan bolivar | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Yemeni rial | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |

Sources: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus); Gobson (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

| Eurocurrency Deposits | | April 3 | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|
| Dollar | 1.025 | Swiss | 1.025 | French | 1.025 |
| 1 month | 6.14-7% | 3.74-4% | 9.75-10% | 8.5% | 6.14-7% |
| 2 months | 6.14-7% | 4.14-5% | 9.75-10% | 8.5% | 6.14-7% |
| 3 months | 6.14-7% | 4.4% | 9.75-10% | 8.5% | 6.14-7% |
| 6 months | 6.14-7% | 4.4% | 9.75-10% | 8.5% | 6.14-7% |
| 1 year | 6.14-7% | 4.4% | 9.75-10% | 8.5% | 6.14-7% |

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., Pound, FF; Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters. (Euro). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

| Key Money Rates April 3 | | April 3 | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| United States | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Commercial paper | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Federal funds | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| Cash paper 90-120 days | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| 3-month Treasury bills | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| 6-month Treasury bills | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |
| 1-year Treasury bills | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 | 1.025 |

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., Pound, FF; Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters. (Euro). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

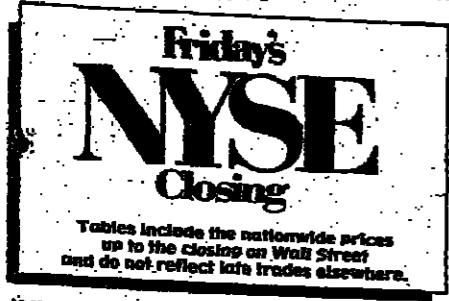
Asian Dollar Deposits

| April 3 | | April 3 | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 month | 1.025 | 1 month | 1.025 | 1 month | 1.025 |
| 2 months | 1.025 | 2 months | 1.025 | 2 months | 1.025 |
| 3 months | 1.025 | 3 months | 1.025 | 3 months | 1.025 |
| 6 months | 1.025 | 6 months | 1.025 | 6 months | 1.025 |
| 1 year | 1.025 | 1 year | 1.025 | 1 year | 1.025 |

Sources: Merrill Lynch (Hong Kong); Telerate (Tokyo); BAI (Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus); Gobson (London). Other data from Reuters.

Gold

| April 3 | | April 3 | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| AM | 1.025 | P.M. | 1.025 | Crude | 1.025 |
| Hong Kong | 1.025 | Luxembourg | 1.025 | Paris (TMR bid) | 1.025 |
| Zurich | | | | | |



(Continued)

| | Div. | Yield | PE | High | Low | Open | Close |
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains Ground in New York

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Friday in New York after slipping in unequalled European trading.

But trading was within a narrow band, and dealers said operators were reluctant to make any major moves before a meeting of European Central Bank finance ministers over the weekend and talks in Washington next week among the so-called Group of Seven industrial nations.

The dollar dipped during the day in response to news of a smaller-than-expected rise in U.S. civilian payrolls in March, then reversed gains in later trading. It never completely recovered in Europe, but it slipped ahead in New York.

In New York, the dollar firmed to 1.8245 Deutsche marks from 1.8140 on Thursday, to 6.0710 French francs from 6.0345; and to 1.5170 Swiss francs, from 1.5155. But it slipped to 146.05 yen from 146.50.

The British pound rose to \$1.6120 from \$1.6069 on Thursday. Dealers said trends were murky, although continuing apprehension about a U.S.-Japan trade dispute over semiconductor chips was threatening to undermine the dollar.

The only U.S. indicator published Friday, March employment data, gave contradictory signals, they added.

The market was disappointed with a smaller-than-expected rise in nonfarm payrolls of 165,000, dealers said, although this was offset by a decline in the overall unemployment rate from 6.7 percent in February to 6.6 percent.

On the positive side, comments by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany helped to underpin the dollar. He said the Feb. 22 currency agreement reached in Paris by six leading in-

London Dollar Rates

| Country | Frl. | Thm. |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Deutsche mark | 1.8172 | 1.8175 |
| American dollar | 1.4270 | 1.4280 |
| Japanese yen | 142.70 | 142.85 |
| Swiss franc | 1.5170 | 1.5155 |
| French franc | 6.0345 | 6.0300 |
| Source: Reuters | | |

of the dollar dropped further. Mr. Yentter said that should be a mathematical truism. But he added that markets are more complicated than that. Later the White House said Mr. Yentter had no authority to speak about the dollar's value.

The approach of two sets of meetings over the next week added to the market's cautious mood and effectively ruled out the likelihood of any large movement, dealers noted.

European Community finance ministers and central bankers are due to meet in Belgium this weekend to discuss the currency situation, while G-7 talks — including the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — are scheduled in Washington next week, as well as meetings of the policy-making committees of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

"The bias is gently bearish," said one dealer, "but the market doesn't feel it should go excessively short now ahead of these meetings."

EC Officials to Discuss Bolstering the EMS

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers and central bankers will meet in Belgium this weekend to discuss strengthening Europe's mechanism for currency stability amid continuing worries about turbulence on foreign exchange markets.

The talks, at the coastal resort of Knokke, are being held mainly to coordinate the EC's positions on monetary issues and debt problems in the developing world. The officials will then travel to Washington next week for the meeting of the International Monetary Fund's policy-making interim committee.

Confirmed international currency turbulence could undermine plans for reinforcing the European Monetary System's exchange rate mechanism, the joint float holding eight EC currencies within narrow fluctuation bands.

The system has taken a battering in the past year as the falling dollar has sent funds flowing into the

Reagan Aide Is Leaving for Investment Job

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Richard G. Darman, one of the Reagan administration's top strategists, is leaving after six years to take a job with an investment firm.

Mr. Darman is leaving his post as deputy treasury secretary to become a managing director of Shearson Lehman Bros., the White House has announced.

Mr. Darman charged in November that big American businesses tended to be "bloated, inefficient and unimaginative."

He labeled the businesses a "conspiracy" where executives worried more about their golf scores than their companies' research budgets.

Mr. Darman, who will work in Shearson Lehman's investment banking division, will reportedly earn a salary, with stock options approaching \$1 million annually.

BROKER: Foreign Capital, Good Timing Help Forge Real Estate Bonanza

(Continued from first finance page)
offices in Washington, Los Angeles and other cities.

Arthur Margon, senior vice president of the Real Estate Board of New York, an industry research and lobbying group, said the company had recorded phenomenal growth.

"In 10 years Jones Lang Wootton has come out of nowhere to be one of the big three firms in the downtown market," he said. The two other real estate brokers that dominate the business in the financial district are Cushman & Wakefield Inc. and the Edward S. Gordon Co.

Although Jones Lang Wootton had tested the U.S. market before he arrived, Mr. Mildé and his partner, Larry C. Bancaon, now in the Washington office, were responsible for plotting the company's strategy to carve out its niche on Wall Street.

"When I first came here, you could buy first-rate office buildings in the Wall Street area for less than \$20 a square foot," he said. "For another \$15 a foot you could own the building and move in. That meant that for under \$10 million you could have a magnificent headquarters."

Acquisition prices are 10 times higher today, and renovation costs have risen fourfold.

"The problem was that no one wanted to invest, not even at ridiculous prices," Mr. Mildé said. "The prevailing sentiment in New York and around the world was that Wall Street's day was over. The neighborhood suffered from a severe space glut and the major banks and brokerage houses were escaping to a more attractive physical environment in midtown."

Dozens of buildings stood vacant. Mr. Mildé and his staff worked to convince some of the British pension funds that were among his firm's London clients that the Wall Street real estate market had bottomed out.

tomed out and that demand was rising.

To confirm Mr. Mildé's hunches, Jones Lang Wootton conducted a survey of the downtown market, listing the size of each building in the district and the number of feet being leased each month, and noting when leases expired.

"No one else had surveyed the market in years, because everyone thought it was dead," he said. "We could see that vacancy rates were starting to fall and that leasing activity was picking up."

He used the survey results to convince reluctant European entrepreneurs and property companies to place "a few dollars" in New York real estate, a million here and there.

"The first building was 30 Broad Street," he said. "We bought it for a client for \$3.9 million." The building contained 340,000 feet (103,500 meters). Today, prime office buildings in the financial district carry annual rents of nearly \$40 a foot. Purchase prices generally start at \$150 a foot.

To build up the lease brokerage business, Mr. Mildé went knocking on the doors of the few developers who were building in the city. His buttery bow ties caught their attention, and his promises of access to European tenants through the Jones Lang Wootton organization nailed listings.

"There were two buildings going up that everyone in town wanted to handle," Mr. Mildé said. One of them was being built by George Klein of Park Tower Realty and the other being refurbished by Robert Kaufman at the William Kaufman Organization.

"I didn't have anything else to do, so I made a promise to myself until they agreed to give us the contract," Mr. Mildé said. "If they hadn't, we would have packed up and gone back to England."

As they went looking for tenants, the market accelerated. "The first

"Between 1977 and 1981, Jones Lang Wootton was involved in more than 70 percent of all the major real estate transactions in the downtown market," Mr. Mildé said.

The Wall Street area is the second strongest real estate market in the United States," said John K. White, honorary chairman of Landauer Associates Inc., another major brokerage firm active in the downtown market. "The only area that is stronger is midtown."

Euro-Commercial Paper

April 3

• 15-45 days

Issuer Mat. And. Bid. Ask.

Investor Net. Net. Net.

Real estate services 11/4

Credit insurance 11/4

Travel insurance 12/4

Water resources 12/4

Telecommunications 12/4

Finance 12/4

Manufacturing 12/4

Retail 12/4

Food 12/4

Automotive 12/4

Chemical 12/4

Pharmaceuticals 12/4

Aerospace 12/4

Transportation 12/4

Finance 12/4

Manufacturing 12/4

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SPORTS

In AL East, Pitching-Poor Indians May Surprise

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The American League East, once the most brutal division in baseball, could have its best race ever this season because there are no killer teams — just a lot of good ones.

"Every club has its Achilles' heel," said the New York Yankees star Don Mattingly.

Most AL East teams will shoot themselves in the foot because of pitching.

Boston, the defending champion, doesn't have Roger Clemens, AL Most Valuable Player and Cy Young winner, in camp. Toronto's Dave Stieb and Detroit's Dan Petry are coming back from injuries and off-years.

The Yankees, waiting for Rick Rhoden's elbow to heal, will start Tommy John in the second game of the season.

Managers say their pitching plans are wide open. (Read: They're hoping for a small miracle.)

No one is hoping more than the Cleveland Indians.

They scored more runs than anyone last season, enough to get over 500 for the first time since 1979. Still the worst pitching in the majors left them 11½ games behind.

In the last three years, no team or city has taken as much abuse as Cleveland. But, the joke might be on everyone else in 1987.

"You're only as good as the guys around you, and right now I've got a great supporting cast," said Joe Carter, who led the majors with 121 hits batted in last season.

Can Cleveland's pitching hold up? It may not be great or even good, but it might be enough.

In 1987, let's say Cleveland, New York, Toronto, Boston, Detroit, Milwaukee and Baltimore.

Cleveland Indians

A roster full of hitters enabled the Indians to improve from 60-102 in 1985 to 84-78 last season, only the ninth time in major-league history a team has jumped from 100 losses to over 500 in one year.

"Carter, at age 27, (.302, 29 home runs, 29 stolen bases) and 24-year-old Cory Snyder (.24 HR, .69 RBI in 103 games) are impact players. Brook Jacoby, Mel Hall, Tony Bazzard and Andre Thornton all hit 17 homers. Pat Tabler, the bases-

loaded whiz, batted .326 and Julio Franco hit .306.

The Indians needed a catcher so they signed Rick Dempsey, hoping he can bring a winning attitude, some pop at the plate and help in shoring up Cleveland's 157 errors.

Knickleballers Tom Candiotti (16-12) and 48-year-old Phil Niekro (11-11) can throw forever.

Greg Swindell, shelved by Boston in a 24-5 loss in his major-league debut, recovered to go 5-2. Ken Schrom (14-7 despite a 4.54 ERA) and reliever-turned-starter Scott

Henderson (.263, 28 HR, 87 stolen bases) saw their averages drop to career lows. Mike Paglialunga, Gary Ward (.316, 51 RBI in 105 games) signed as a free agent.

Rhoden (15-12, 2.84 ERA) may be the needed ace. They got him and pitchers Pat Clements and César Guante from Pittsburgh for pitchers Doug Drabek, Brian Fisher and Logan Easley. New York also acquired Charles Hudson from Philadelphia for Mike Easter.

Dave Righetti (major-league record 46 saves) returns, and un-

starter while Stieb (7-12) battles elbow pain. Submariner Mark Eichhorn (14-6, 10 saves, 1.72 ERA) came from nowhere.

Boston Red Sox

The Red Sox were on strike away from winning the World Series last October. That may be as close as Boston gets for a long time.

Without holdout Clemens (24-4, 2.48 ERA), Boston is a .500 team at best. The Red Sox are expecting to get Rich Gedman, their unsigned free agent catcher, on May 1. Tom Seaver is not coming back.

Bruce Hurst, who was almost the

games in the 1980s than any pitcher, is Detroit's only proven starter. The Tigers need big years from Walt Terrell (15-12) and Frank Tanana (12-9).

Willie Hernandez had 24 saves despite a 3.55 ERA, and the Tigers traded young pitchers Randy Cesar and Chuck Cary to Atlanta for part-time DH Terry Harper.

Without Parish (22-11, 62 RBI), Detroit is a mish-mash behind the plate, with Mike Heath, Dwight Lowry, Matt Nokes and Orlando Mercado competing. Parish's departure also leaves a void in the cleanup slot that Alan Trammell (.277, 21 HR, 75 RBI) tries to fill.

Kirk Gibson (28 HR, .86 RBI) and Lou Whitaker (20 HR, 73 RBI) are solid.

Milwaukee Brewers

The Brewers are young and slowly are getting better. In the AL East, though, significant improvement may take awhile.

Teddy Higuera (20-11, 2.79 ERA) needs support from 22-year-old Juan Nieves (11-12) or anyone else. The Brewers traded Tim Leary, a starter, to Los Angeles for Greg Brock (16 HR, .52 RBI).

Robin Yount (-.312) is productive wherever he plays. So are the shortstop Ernie Riles and the second baseman Jim Gantner, but both suffered off-season injuries.

Baltimore Orioles

The Orioles, once the proudest and best-run team in baseball, hit bottom in 1986 when they finished last for the first time since the sad-sack St. Louis Browns moved to Baltimore in 1954.

The club continued an unproductive pattern of signing free agents by taking Ray Knight, the World Series MVP. But it went back to basics by firing Cal Ripken Sr. to replace Earl Weaver, who may have retired for good.

Ripken has his son, Cal Jr. (282, 25 HR, 81) and Eddie Murray (.305, 17 HR, .84 RBI), and a lot of question marks. Maybe Knight, Rick Burleson and Terry Kennedy, acquired from San Diego for Storm Davis, can help.

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